

Iron County Register

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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
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hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.
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JNO. DOWNEY, N. G.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 233,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

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full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
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Recompense.

Brave little woman—trudging along.
Patiently, day after day.
Weaving a garment of shining light.
Out of the clouds of gray:
Bearing the burdens, and vexing cares.
Like one of the saints of old.
Making the best of a dull, hard life,
With its miseries all untold!

Long have I watched her, with wonder-
ing eye—
Faithful, and sweet, and strong—
Doing the work that the Master sends—
Making of sorrow—song.
Questioning never the wisdom that asks
Self-abnegation complete,
Willingly treading the pathway of
thorns
That leads to the Master's feet!

I see not the dull, gray cotton gown.
That is faded, and worn, and old—
But the shining gleam of a raiment
white,
That glistens in every fold.
I see not the brow that is worn and
lined,
From the anxious, toiling years—
But the halo divine, that glories,
Giving beauty, for ashes and tears!

Somewhere is waiting a fair, dear day—
Meet for such infinite grace;
Somewhere—oh, somewhere—fruition
shall be.

When the angel shall find her place
Close to the Father, and hear Him say—
As He tenderly bids her come—
"Out of the darkness and toil,
My child, thou art welcome home!"
—Good Housekeeping.

The Nebraska Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court
of the United States in the suit brought
by James E. Boyd to test the title of
John M. Thayer to the office of
Governor of Nebraska, is extremely
satisfactory in two respects. First, it
shows that the highest tribunal in the
country can rise above partisan consid-
erations in the determination of a great
political case; and secondly, it puts a
duly elected Democratic Governor into
the place to which he is entitled by
law.

There was no doubt of Mr. Boyd's
election so far as the number of ballots
cast for the respective candidates was
concerned. His title was disputed,
and successfully disputed, in the Ne-
braska courts; solely on the ground
that he was not a citizen of the United
States for two years preceding the time
of the election. His status depended
upon the question whether or not his
father had been duly naturalized under
the acts of Congress relating to the ad-
mission of Nebraska into the Union;
and the Supreme Court holds that a
collective naturalization of the inhab-
itants of the Territory was effected,
under which the father acquired rights
of citizenship which descended to the
son and made him eligible to the office
of Governor at the last election.

Since the controversy arose the Re-
publicans have been criticised for rais-
ing such a technical point as the objec-
tion that Mr. Boyd was not a citizen.
But the point was by no means merely
technical; it was substantial, just as
was the objection recently taken by
the Democrats in this State to the
eligibility of Mr. Sherwood, the Hor-
nellsville Park Commissioner, to a seat
in the Legislature. When a State
Constitution prescribes certain quali-
fications for office, a disregard of the
organic law in this respect by either
party affords good ground for remon-
strance and for all proper resistance on
the part of the adverse party. So
while we rejoice in the ultimate defeat
of the Nebraska Republicans, we can-
not condemn them for making the
contest.

On the other hand, the wail of the
Republican press at the fact that the
decision of the Supreme Court will
cost Nebraska a good deal of money, is
most amusing. It is said that Govern-
or Boyd appointed a large number of
State officers, who will now demand
and be entitled to receive their pay out
of the State Treasury. Whose fault is
this, we should like to know? The
blame must rest, not on Governor Boyd
and the Democratic officers lawfully
appointed by him, but on the Republi-
can who occupied the office of Governor
without any valid title to it, and by
reason of whose acts the State moneys
have been appropriated to the pay-
ment of officers whom he had no right
to appoint.

Whatever may have been the cost of
keeping the Democratic Governor of
Nebraska out of the office to which he
was duly elected, the amount of the bill
should be charged by the people of that
State to the account of the Republican
party.—N. Y. Sun.

The Returns and the Map.

A correspondent in Colorado who
has the faculty of making very forcible
deductions from very faulty premises
insists that the Democratic party has
everything to lose and nothing to gain
by building itself up in the West. He
assumes that to attempt this would be
to abandon the South and to forfeit
New York and Indiana, when, as a
matter of fact, a Western Democrat

would be stronger in New York than
any New York candidate mixed up in
the perennial local quarrels of that
State. And certainly a Western Dem-
ocrat would not be weaker in the agri-
cultural States of the South than a
candidate from the Northeastern cen-
tres of protected capital.

"The Democratic party," our cor-
respondent says, "might go on passing
unlimited coinage acts from now until
doomsday and it would not make a
single Western State Democratic. I
unhesitatingly and unequivocally in-
favor of free coinage as a measure of
abstract right and sound political econ-
omy, but I have no faith in it as a
measure of abstract right and sound
political economy, but I have no faith
in it as a measure of political policy,
considered as a means of making Dem-
ocratic votes in the West."

The Republic began the fight for
Democratic success in the West while
the Bland act was in force and there
was no free-coinage issue in politics.
So let us drop incidentals and get at the
main question. It is not a question of
whether this or that single act of leg-
islation would be popular in the West.
It is a question of Western leadership
in the campaign for the Presidency.

When our correspondent thinks of
the West he has in mind Colorado,
and he argues the case for the West
as "hide-bound." Perhaps Colorado is.
But Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and
Indiana are Democratic States already
on the official count. Iowa has voted
for Democracy three times in suc-
cession, and will do so in November if
asked in good faith. Illinois, Indiana
and Wisconsin will all vote for a West-
ern candidate, and as between Benja-
min Harrison and a respectable Western
Democrat they will all vote for the
Democrat.

The Republic is talking straight
from the map of the United States and
the official returns of the Electoral
College. Let our correspondent and
all others interested take a map of the
United States and write on each State
how its electoral vote has been cast
since the term of John Quincy Adams
and the candidacy of Andrew Jackson,
under whom the United States crossed
the Alleghany Mountains. Then let
him sum up and see how many of the
candidates nominated from the Atlantic
States have been elected and how
many defeated since that time. This
is a very simple thing to do. Anybody
can do it. And whoever does do it
will know more of the all-important
geography of American politics than do
ninety-nine in every hundred of the al-
leged "practical politicians" of the
country. And any one who does it for
the first time will be so surprised at
the result that he will never be able to
understand how he has lived so long,
seen so much and read so much more
about American politics without ever
thinking of locating the seat of politics
on the map.

John Quincy Adams' term as Presi-
dent expired March 4, 1822. There
have been eighteen Presidential cam-
paigns since then, and of eighteen
candidates elected to the Presidency
the Atlantic States have furnished four
—Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan and
Cleveland. The roll of defeated
Eastern candidates is a long one.
When an Eastern candidate is nomi-
nated by the Democrats against an East-
ern candidate in opposition the Demo-
crats win. This happened when Pierce
was nominated against Scott and when
Cleveland was nominated against
Blaine. This accounts for two of the
four Eastern Presidents elected since
John Quincy Adams. The overwhelming
influence of Andrew Jackson ac-
counts for the election of Van Buren
in his first candidacy. In his second
the West was too much for him.
Buchanan of Pennsylvania simply
slipped in during the interregnum
between the complete disorganization
of one party of opposition and the or-
ganization of another.

Since his time the rule has worked
without a break. No Eastern candi-
date has been elected when nominated
against a candidate from the West. It
works across party lines, and it will
probably continue to do so for the
next half century at least.—Republic.

Explanation Is Needed.

Now that the war flurry is over, the
public journals and the country can in-
quire into the facts relating to the dis-
turbance without even the appearance
of antagonism to the government in a
dispute with a foreign nation, and on
one point explanation is clearly de-
manded from President Harrison, to
relieve himself from plausible accusa-
tions of recklessly attempting to pre-
cipitate a war.

The President takes pains to state
that the note from the Chilian Minister
to Mr. Blaine, which presents the ne-
gotiations in a light so very different
from that in which they were represented

the President's message, was not re-
ceived "until after 12 o'clock meridian
of the 25th," the message having been
transmitted to Congress at meridian.
This was a close race, but there are
other dates more important to be ex-
plained than this.

On Thursday of last week, the 21st
inst., Secretary Blaine cabled to Minis-
ter Egan the formal demand this gov-
ernment had to make upon Chili. It is
reasonable to assume that Minister
Egan could have presented that ultimatum
to the Chilian government not
later than the following day, which
would have been Friday, January 22.
Instead of doing so, he cabled to Wash-
ington on Saturday, the 23d, that he
had received the dispatch from our
government and would lay it before
the Chilian authorities on the next
day, that is, Sunday, the 24th.

He appears actually to have delivered
it at some time on Saturday, pre-
sumably late in the day, having held
it from Thursday, and according to a
published dispatch from Santiago on
Sunday, he was notified by Senor Par-
eira that a formal reply would be made
on the following day, Monday, the 25th.
Promptly on Monday, only a Sunday
intervening after the delivery of our
ultimatum, Mr. Egan received the an-
swer of the Chilian Government, ten-
dering an apology and removing the
last semblance of a cause for further
dispute between the two governments.

President Harrison certainly knew
on Monday, the 25th, when he sent his
warlike message to Congress, that his
ultimatum had reached the Chilian
government only the Saturday night
before, and that an immediate reply
was promised and was probably on its
way. He therefore gave Chili no op-
portunity to make answer to his ul-
timatum, but recklessly hurled upon
Congress his belligerent message, that
had been in type some days, without
giving any reasonable time whatever
for answer to his demand.

If he rushed his message into Con-
gress on Monday within 48 hours after
his ultimatum had been delivered to
Chili, fearing that Chili would apolo-
gize, as it did, and thus deprive him
of the opportunity of airing his warlike
views, he was guilty of a deliberate at-
tempt to close every door that might
open a way to peace. If he had not
such purpose, it must be accepted that
he was utterly ignorant of his respon-
sible duties and incapable of appreciat-
ing the power he possessed for war or
peace.

What explanation can President Har-
rison give to the country and to the
world for this action in the Chilian dis-
pute?—Philadelphia Times.

Over-Worked.

Superintendent Porter, of census
fame, recently appeared before the
House Committee on Appropriations
and described the pitiful conditions of
the overworked men in his office, wind-
ing up with the usual plea for more
money and more clerks. "How long
do you people work?" sympathetically
asked a committeeman; and the answer
was, "From nine o'clock until four."
"Any time for lunch?" "Yes, of course,
thirty minutes." The committeeman
frowned, and ventured to ask if the
superintendent could not accomplish
twenty-three per cent. more work by
making his clerks work eight hours a
day instead of six and a half. But the
superintendent fairly gasped, and all
he could articulate was, "Do you want
to accomplish a revolution?" The
committeeman might have answered
that the question was simply one of
securing compliance with the statute
which provides that "From the first
day of October until the first day of
April in each year all the bureaus,"
etc., "shall be open for the transaction
of public business at least eight hours
in each day, and from the first day of
April until the first day of October ten
hours," etc. Anyhow, the superintendent
retired, a sadder and wiser man,
and the probability is that his clerks
will actually be compelled to work no
less than eight hours a day.—To-Day.

An Oleomargarine Colonel.

There are Colonels and Colonels.
The Missouri Colonel the world knows
and loves. The Kentucky Colonel,
when he is at his best—that is, when
he is setting Colonel Watterson a good
example by refraining from profane lan-
guage—is hardly less admirable than
the Missouri variety. Other Colonels
are more or less well known, and until
now all have been held in much higher
esteem than the Indiana or Ohio briga-
dier. But in investigating this branch
of natural history we have discovered
a new variety of Colonel—the Chicago
subgenus of the species, who is no re-
spect superior to the Indiana brigadier.
He is, however, distinctly and emphat-
ically a Colonel. His other name is
Judd and he is one of the ferocious
warriors of the Chicago militia. On a

recent occasion he ordered out his reg-
ment to do honor to General Miles and
the officers of his staff. The oc-
casion was a ball, and when the pri-
vates of the militia, with their wives
and sweethearts, began to dance, they
were ordered off the floor out of respect
to the military greatness of Colonel
Judd and General Miles. As the pri-
vates had probably "put up" most of
the money for the ball, they wanted to
know the reason why, and it was thus
explained to them by the Colonel:

Why, it is out of the question for you
to think of dancing on the same floor
with commissioned officers, and particu-
larly with officers of the regular army.
The regular army officers object to
dancing with non-commissioned officers
and men and would be mortally offend-
ed if it were allowed.

No private soldier can dance with
my wife, nor any non-commissioned
officer. The private may be wealthier
than I, and may be in every other way
my superior, but he must respect my
rank while I am Colonel of the Second
Regiment. I am king of it, and the
men must respect the position if not the
man.

Is it possible to imagine a Missouri
Colonel talking this way? What would
happen to a Kentucky Colonel who an-
nounced openly that no sovereign Ken-
tucky private should dance on the same
floor with the wives and daughters of
the Colonels?

We do not know what business this
Chicago Colonel and Anax Andron (long
"o") is engaged in when he has his
epaulettes off and his flashing sword un-
strapped, but his conduct smells rankly
of bull butter.—Republic.

The Rise of Gov. Boies.

The New York World, commenting
upon the avowed candidacy of Iowa's
Democratic governor for the presiden-
tial nomination of his party, remarks
that the fact is an evidence that west-
ern Democracy is filled with an abiding
faith and animated by heavy pluck.
Perhaps that is so. It may, moreover,
be said to be true beyond a doubt that
Gov. Boies has done more than any
other man to strengthen his party in
the west, and that he is in Iowa. The
rise of Boies has been rapid, but he has
shown himself to be worthy of the
prominence given him by his party,
and entirely capable of doing as much
for it as it could do for him. It is a
suggestive thought that no Republican
in the west enjoys in the Republican
party to-day a prominence or favor
equal to the eminence of Gov. Boies in
the Democratic party. The Republican
party is essentially a party dominated
by eastern leaders, and not one of its
eastern chieftains occupies a position
at all approaching that enjoyed by Gov.
Boies with the Democracy of the United
States.—Jefferson City Tribune.

The Public a Cheerful Giver.

The small appropriation (\$300,000)
made by New York for the World's
Fair, which passed the Senate last
Thursday, excites unfavorable com-
ment in some quarters. Those people
who believe in taxing one man for the
benefit of another, naturally regard
the amount named as very niggardly.
There is nothing to prevent this num-
erous class from increasing this amount
to any extent they choose by voluntary
contributions; but nothing will content
them except seeing all compelled to
contribute liberally. But people with
any sense of justice cannot fail to con-
sider that only a small part of the in-
habitants of New York will attend the
World's Fair, and a still smaller part
will be benefited by it pecuniarily.
To take money, by force, from all for
the support of such a thing, can hardly
commend itself to anyone's sense of
fairness. As long as it is easier to get
money for this or that purpose from
public treasuries than from private
subscriptions, the former method will
be pursued. Perhaps a more highly
developed sense of justice will eventu-
ally cause a change; but the sense is
not likely to be developed in those who
want the money any sooner than in
the people at large, and how slow the
development is there every one can see.
—To-Day.

In 1891 the cereal yield in the South-
ern States was valued at \$403,000,000,
and the cotton at \$360,000,000. There
was a large increase in the grain field
in that year over 1890. A heavy in-
crease has also been made in fruits,
hay, and potatoes.

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